

# Putting Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold Out of Business

JUDAS and Benedict Arnold have been put out of the running as traitors by Leon Trotsky and Nicolai Lenine.

Any remaining doubts as to the allegiance of these pillars of Bolshevism have been removed by the remarkable series of seventy documents that have just been made public by the Committee on Public Information at Washington. The evidence gathered by Edgar Sisson in Russia last winter reveals that \$25,000,000 was the price Germany paid for Russia. Moreover, the evidence shows that Germany had prepared detailed plans for a war of world conquest long before the assassination at Sarajevo, and that two years before America was drawn into the war Germany was mobilizing as destructive agents and observers an army of anarchists and escaped criminals to operate in the United States.

The substance of the startling documents produced in Washington is summarized thus by the committee's report:

"They show that the Bolshevik revolution was arranged for by the German great general staff and financed by the German Imperial Bank and other German financial institutions. They show that the treaty of Brest Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenin and Trotsky; that a German-picked commander was chosen to defend 'Petrograd' against the Germans; that German officers have been secretly received by the Bolshevik government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's allies, as officers in the Russian army and as directors of the Bolshevik military, foreign and domestic policy. They show, in short, that the present Bolshevik government is not a Russian government at all, but a German government, acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit of the imperial German government alone. And they show also that the Bolshevik leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia whom they pretend to represent."

Through the comment of many of the American newspapers there is a strain of "I told you so" and "We knew it all the time." In this vein "The Kansas City Journal" declares:

"There was never the least doubt in the minds of the American people that Lenin and Trotsky were damnable scoundrels who were willing to betray Russia, commit innumerable murders and institute a reign of terror for pay. But it was hardly suspected that the plot was so deliberate, so cold-blooded and was carried out in such a systematic fashion as is disclosed by documentary proof."

"The Christian Science Monitor" points out that—

"The most ordinary and elementary logic should have proved to anybody, anybody other, that is to say, than a politician blinded by prejudice, that the government of Berlin was not passing revolutionary orders over its railways and across its frontiers, or finding these revolutionaries money wherever to create a thing so dear to the imperial German government as a revolution out of mere love of democracy. The 'comrades' in London, Paris, and in New York who, a little while ago, were so strident for peace by negotiation, may now begin to understand that they have themselves been the innocent tools of the suggestion poured out by the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, in the multitudinous streams of a peace campaign, now that the campaign in the field is breaking down."

## We Had Evidence Long Ago

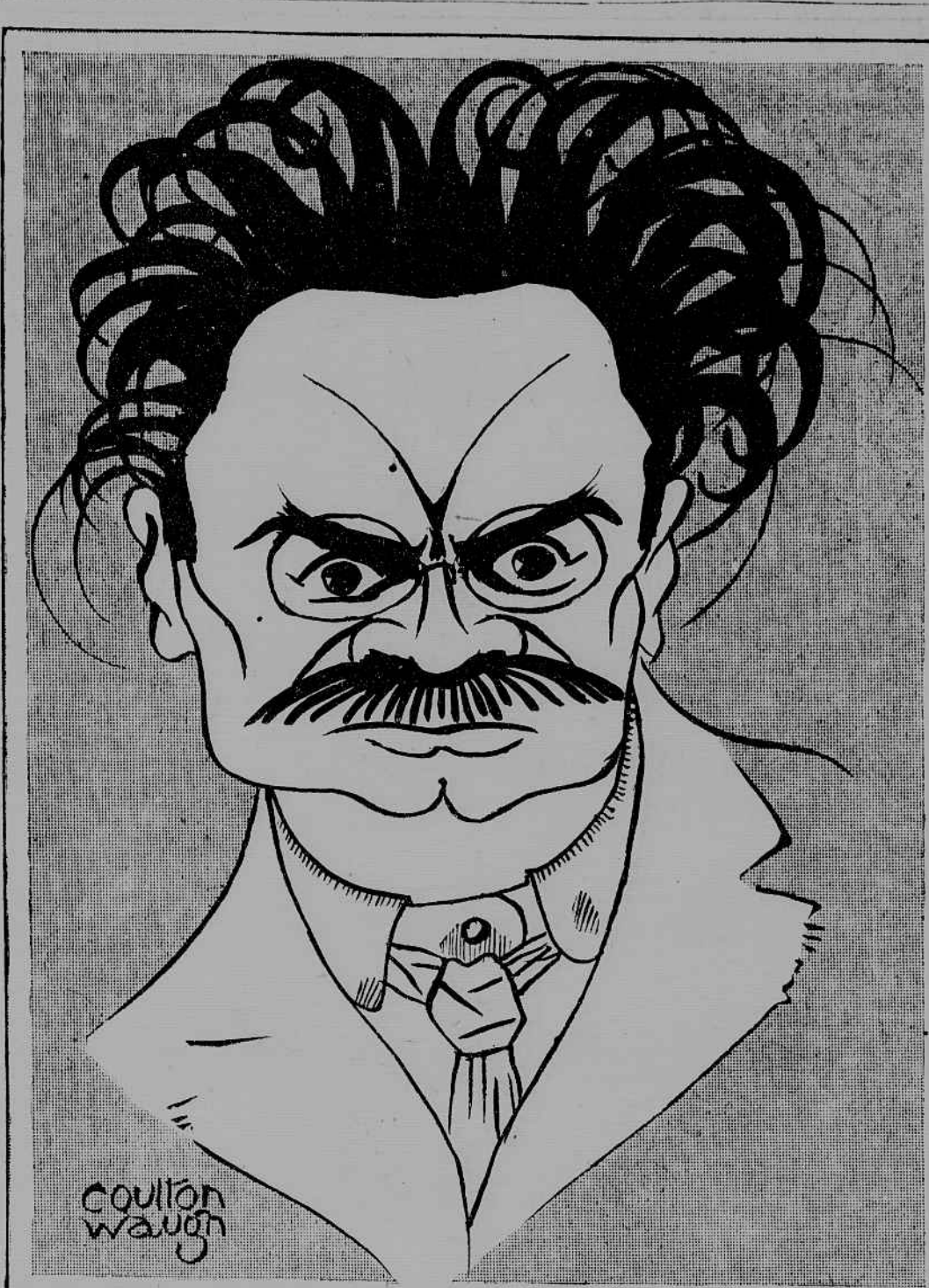
How Trotsky took orders from his masters in Berlin and why such a mass of evidence has finally come to light is explained by "The Boston Transcript":

"Long ago we had evidence that the Reichsbank had paid the expenses of Lenin and Trotsky when they went to Russia and had practically set up their rule there. Now we know that Berlin paid the expenses of the Red Guard, paying its privates \$6 to \$8 a day, when other Russian soldiers had as many cents, perhaps, and that as late as February 7 last the German military administration sent a sharp and direct written order to Trotsky to tell it why he still permitted Socialist literature to go to German soldiers—upon which order Trotsky wrote the words, 'I ask to discuss it.' I. T. This means that Trotsky had really given his promise to the Germans not to circulate radical literature among the Germans, and that he held himself liable to censure by the German military administration, virtually as its employee."

"The data supplied by Mr. Sisson are conclusive, in fact, as to the collusion between Berlin and Bolshevik Russia. It may be asked why either Berlin or the Bolsheviks permitted so much evidence of their rotten compact to remain on file. The explanation is the unquenchable documentary habit of the Germans and the confidence of the Bolsheviks in the cover which they thought they had provided for themselves. But the betrayal of their secrets proves that Russia and even Bolshevik Moscow and Petrograd are full of men and women who are tired of Bolshevism and willing to turn against it."

"The Macon Daily Telegraph," in a discussion which attempts to weigh all the elements involved, recalls that—

"International Socialism at least had idealism behind it and men suffered and lived and worked for it who were impelled by sheer love of their fellowmen and the yearning to a beautiful ideal that even though it is all impossible is not without its appeal even so. It is more than Russia, more than Ukraine, more than Finland or the allied world these men have sought to betray for thirty pieces of silver, but it is the hope and the goal of white mankind itself in their native continent they have sold out. And there will be a good many in Russia, and among the radical groups in America, who will believe them and justify what they have done on the basis that to fight the devil one must have fire."



Lenine and Trotzky, Monarchs of Disaster, Who Draw Their Weekly Salary From the Wilhelmstrasse

even though it be the devil's own blazer that gives it. Foreseeing some sort of exposed long since, American apologists have declared that if these two great Bolshevik leaders took German money they are justified, in that it is better to use the money of autocrats to overthrow autocrats than to bleed the already exploited plain people. We shall hear more of that from now on."

But the same newspaper comes, to this conclusion:

"History knows no blacker treachery than these two men have played their native land. It is worse than Bazaine at Metz, for he turned the trick to gain a crown; this pair bargained for money to deliver 150,000,000 of their fellow countrymen over to the Prussian as slaves, to deliver thereby the world into the hands of the autocrat of Potsdam. As they are German agents so we may be sure the whole Bolshevik structure is in the same influence. Wilhelmstrasse is the government of Russia to-day; it is the Soviet, even though it may not be openly the Soviet, except that at every little council table throughout all the empire there sits a German, sometimes openly, sometimes as a Russian. But tak-

ing these two men at their own estimate, that they are not Russians, nor Germans, but men of the Brotherhood of Man, who see men not in nationalities, who owe to no government, to no political or racial division, in that it is better to use the money of autocrats to overthrow autocrats than to bleed the already exploited plain people. We shall hear more of that from now on."

History may be scanned in vain for a parallel of the treachery which has now been established. "The New York Times" asks:

"Has the world ever seen traitors like these? It has seen traitors to a country, and that is what they are; it has seen traitors to their own class, and that is what they are; it has seen traitors to their own party, and that is what they are; but when has the world ever seen these three kinds of traitors united in the same persons?"

"And for what did they betray Russia, their nominal country; the socialistic creed they pretended to believe in, and the working class in whose interest they pretended to be laboring? For money; money paid them at the outset, paid to them since

they overthrew Kerensky, and paid to them still through the German Imperial Bank."

"The Baltimore Sun" comes to a similar conclusion:

"Benedict Arnold attempted to betray only his country. Lenin has betrayed his country, his class and the international cause which he professed. The only name that is fit to be compared with that of Judas."

## Marat and Robespierre Pure Spirits in Comparison

"The New York Tribune" writes of "the Bolshevik lepers":

"We have said that it was flattery to compare the Russian Terrorists of to-day with the bloody-handed Terrorists of the French Revolution. Marat and Robespierre remain pure spirits beside Lenin and Trotsky. The two former were patriots, though fanatics and criminals. Lenin and Trotsky are intellectual and moral degenerates."

"Germany knows how to pick her own. The Bolshevik posturers had a taint of depravity which made them akin to their

purchasers and masters. For an orgy of power and dreams of luxury they sold Russia into slavery. It was one of the most hideous betrayals in history. Lenin and Trotsky have given a new touch of foulness to treason. By the extent and enormity of their crime they have made the leprosy company which they have joined—the big and little traitors of the past—look almost clean and fit for human association."

"The Montgomery Advertiser" declares:

"There has never been in the history of the world so complete a piece of villainy as the accomplished programme of the Russian Bolsheviks. And the fair word of 'idealism' was desecrated by the Bolsheviks and their American apologists, in applying it to the greedy murderous programme of the Russian proletariat. The proof now that it was done in return for German gold is made public. The shaggy bearded Bolshevik appearing as an idealist was nothing more than Judas appearing among the Apostles with his thirty pieces of silver hidden in his robes."

"The Toronto Telegram" thinks that

the Hohenzollerns who engineered the Russian reign of terror may eventually get a taste of their own medicine:

"Russians are almost the first people in history who ever fell into the hands of patriots capable of handing their own country over to a foreign invader in return for the privilege of slaughtering their former rulers, their children and female relatives, and everybody else who had a good suit of clothes on their backs or a dollar in their pockets."

"The Romanoffs, with all their faults, were gentle, kindly, loyal people compared to the Hohenzollerns. Emperor William's Russian agents have set the precedent in the massacre of the Romanoff family. That precedent may ultimately be followed by German revolutionists in their dealings with the Hohenzollern family."

Of the men who betrayed Russia and of their masters "The Philadelphia Inquirer" writes:

"They are two ignoble miscreants whose names will for generations be a hissing and a contempt, but who shall say that their infamy is not less than that of the government which stooped to their de-

bauchery and which found its profit in the treason to which they were seduced? The stink which Germany had made itself in the nostrils of civilization has actually been intensified, although that seemed impossible, by the additional proof, which the present publication affords, of its illimitable corruption, unconscionable duplicity and ignominious greed."

"And only last week Vice-Chancellor von Payer gave notice that the peace treaties which had been signed with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania would not be submitted for approval or alteration to the Entente Powers. It would be to laugh were the issues less grave or the situation less serious, but for all the iniquities the German government has committed the day of retribution is approaching. Let it be sure of that."

## Only "The Evening Post" Is Skeptical

Of all American newspapers only one looks with suspicion upon these revelations of the Committee on Public Information. After a careful analysis of the first series of documents released by the Creel bureau, "The New York Evening Post" points out certain discrepancies in dates and occasional conflicting assertions which lead that newspaper to comment:

"The general tone of the documents is a strain upon credulity. The orders and instructions and demands and responses have the directness of a thieves' kitchen; it is not the way in which government conspiracies are couched. Mr. Creel owes it to the country to do his best to find out whether we are really face to face with the most extraordinary cabal in history or whether Mr. Sisson is the victim of a gigantic hoax."

"Mr. Creel is confronted by a simple and immediate duty. He should supply the newspapers with facsimile reproductions of the documents that Mr. Sisson brought with him from Europe and which, in the English translation, have been given to the press. We do not ask for this because we think the material as given out by the Committee on Public Information does not correctly represent the originals, but because we believe that the documents themselves are far from being above suspicion, and should therefore in their exact form be subjected to as wide a scrutiny as possible. In the material as printed yesterday and to-day there is plenty of ground for doubt. It may be that the publication of the Russian or German facsimiles will supply other evidence. The plain fact is that some of the most important charges and documents brought forward by Mr. Sisson were published in Paris months ago and have, on the whole, been discredited. Mr. Sisson remarks of Document 2, printed in the 'Petit Parisien', that 'the Petrograd Bolshevik papers proclaimed it a falsehood.' He does not tell us what new reasons there are for believing in the authenticity of Document 2 in view of the very solid arguments that were made against it."

"The New York World" dislikes "The Evening Post's" incredulity and is pained that "there are Americans who question the genuineness" of the documents. To this "The Evening Post" replies:

"Americans can freely raise questions because the Sisson documents are not necessary to prove what we all know: that the Bolsheviks have brought Russia and the revolution to the verge of ruin. The documents are not necessary to justify our present policy in Russia."

## Supplying the War Plants With Labor

By J. B. Densmore  
Director General United States Employment Service

THE United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor is the division of the Federal government charged with the vital responsibility of keeping the war plants of the nation supplied with labor.

This responsibility it holds by virtue of a resolution adopted last June by the War Labor Policies Board, representing all branches of the government engaged in war production. "All recruiting of industrial labor for public or private work connected with the war," this resolution said in part, "shall be conducted through or in connection with methods authorized by the United States Employment Service."

At the present time a grave shortage of men in essential industries is threatening the war production of the United States. In the field of unskilled labor alone this shortage is now upward of one million men.

The only way in which this shortage can be filled is by wholesale transfers of men from non-war to war production. If war work is to be carried on the production of luxuries and non-essentials demanded by the American consumer for his selfish comfort must cease. There are not enough men for luxury and war production both.

The United States Employment Service is bending every effort to keep war industries supplied with men. A quota of unskilled labor has been assigned to every state, the totals for all the states equalling the unskilled war labor shortage so far reported.

There is every indication that this system will provide the necessary men, provided employers and workers alike lend their wholehearted cooperation. In the fortnight ended August 24 over 43,000 skilled laborers from twenty-one states were recruited and moved to vital war projects by the United States Employment Service. In no state was a single man taken at the expense of other war industries, farming, mining or transportation.

The United States Employment Service is already placing thousands daily in war work. That is the purpose of its nationwide organization; its 600 branch offices, its recruiting agents in almost every county and township in the land. What has been accomplished so far, however, is only an index to the problems ahead. The wholehearted cooperation of every American with the United States Employment Service in carrying out this task is essential if the danger of curtailed war production at this, of all times, is to be averted.

# What About That Child Labor Bill?

By Ruth McIntire

National Child Labor Committee

THE question of child labor is up again. It was introduced in the House of Representatives on August 15. Edward Keating, father of the first Federal child labor law, stands sponsor for the bill which has been presented to President Wilson, and which met with his approval. It is being actively supported by the National Child Labor Committee and the American Federation of Labor, and there is every hope that Congress will pass it in the present session. The issue is one of burning importance.

This bill embodies exactly the standards of the Federal child labor law recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It would prohibit the employment in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments of all children under fourteen years of age; in mines and quarries of children under sixteen, and of children between fourteen and sixteen in factories for more than eight hours a day or at night. The prohibition would be under the war power of Congress for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

The Keating bill is in the nature of an emergency measure—drawn to meet a very real emergency.

The importance of immediate action by the Federal government is further shown by reports that have been coming in from all parts of the country during the last few months concerning the increase in the number of children granted work permits. It is evident that in practically every state of the Union more children are working than ever before. In Massachusetts the number of working children between fourteen and sixteen years has more than doubled since 1914. At least 50,000 children have been taken from the schools and put to work.

In Maine the number of employed children between fourteen and sixteen will be twice or three times that of last year, it is estimated. In Missouri more permits were issued in one week in June, 1918, than during the entire month of June, 1917. In Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and other states the closing of the schools brought a rush of young applicants for work permits. This enormous increase is very generally attributed to war conditions—the high cost of living and high

wages, combined undoubtedly with a praiseworthy, though ill-advised desire of many children to be doing a man's work and helping out in these critical times.

In England the large increase in child employment, coupled with the closing of schools, the absence of parents from home and the lack of opportunity for healthy recreation, led to an increase of over one-third in the number of children brought before the courts. In all the other warring countries from which we have reports ju-

venile delinquency has increased. It is said that in Germany it has grown 150 per cent. Those who are acquainted with the situation abroad feel that no effort should be spared to prevent a like condition in America.

If we make every effort to keep the schools open and the children in school, if we set ourselves against the premature employment of all children in whatever state they may live, if we take constructive child welfare measures while there is still time

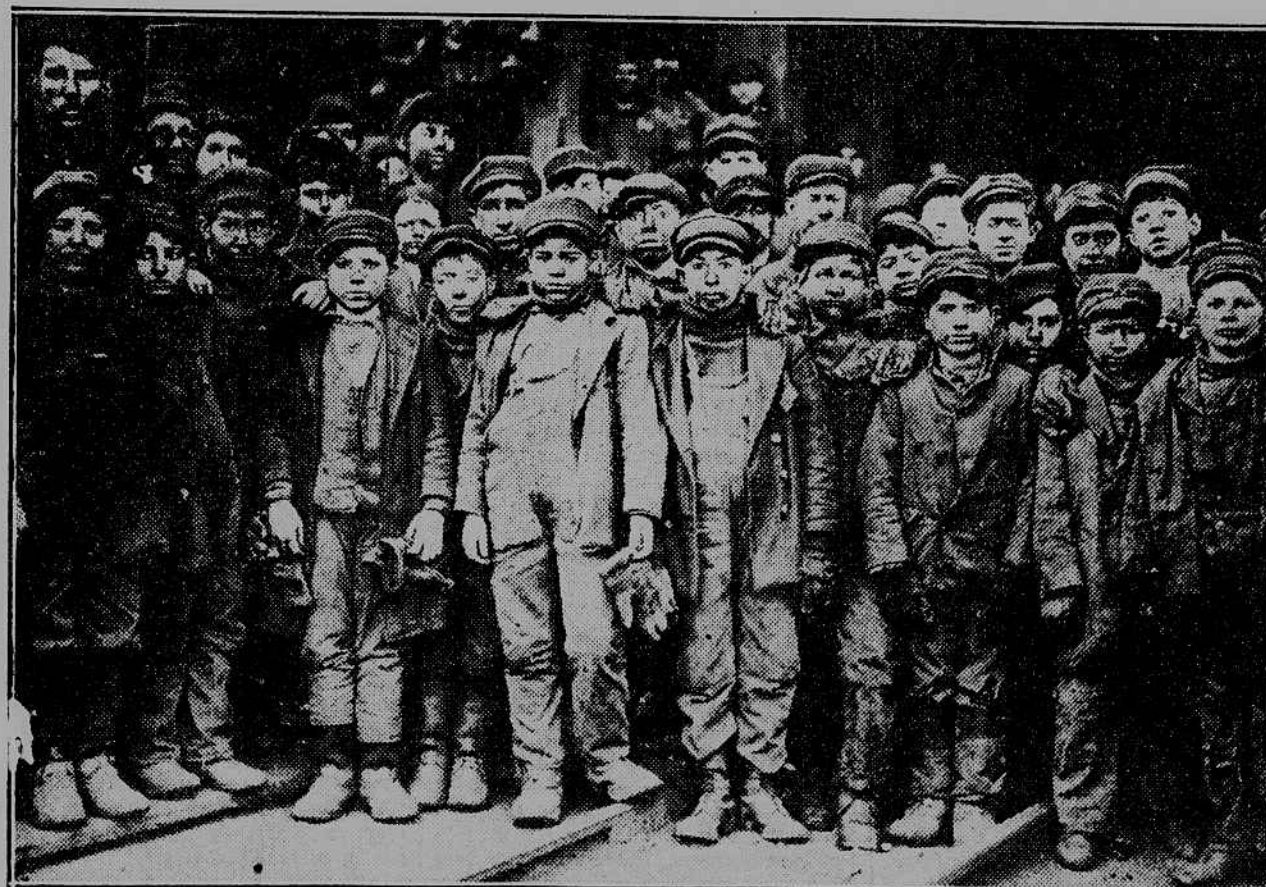
to make them effective, we can hope to escape the conditions that have confronted England and other European countries. It can no longer be asserted that child labor in Alabama does not affect the rest of the country. A boy in Alabama is quite as much a future citizen of the United States as a boy of Illinois or California, and the effect of his exploitation and consequently lowered health impairs the vigor of the whole nation. It is when his case is multiplied by thousands that we appreciate his importance.

Since the new draft bill has passed Congress boys of eighteen will henceforth be subject to military service. This fact does not make it any more important than before that young boys should be freed from early employment and given a chance for proper physical development and education, but it gives point to the necessity for their protection and education. Children who have spent the years from fourteen to sixteen working in a cotton mill for eleven hours daily will be neither as intelligent nor as strong as those who have spent the time in school and in healthful recreation.

These are a few of the reasons that have led to the introduction of the Keating bill in Congress.

The War Labor Policies Board has excluded child labor from all government work, ruling that in future contracts made by the Federal government "the contractor shall not directly or indirectly employ in the performance of this contract any minor under the age of fourteen years, or permit any minor between the age of fourteen and sixteen to work more than eight hours in any one day, more than six days in any one week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m."

The Keating bill, if passed, will supplement this clause, forbidding child labor under the above standards not only in government work, but in all factory work, and in mines and quarries throughout the country. Its enforcement will also be in the hands of the Child Labor Division. It re-establishes the standards of the first Federal law by direct prohibition by Congress. There is no doubt of the authority of Congress to do this under the war power. It will establish a minimum standard for all the states, "for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation and thereby more effectively providing for the national security and defense."



Little mine workers, to whom sunshine is a rare treat